THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 60—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	12,00
Drawing and Painting,	15,00
Oil Painting,	5,00
Needle Work,	8,00
Board per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks. Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports. 31—1y.

March 9, 1855.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.

J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER,
(Late of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York,)
Superintendent.

October 9, 1855, 92—6t.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1855. No. 100.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren ,Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greens ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam own: Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wm Igton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REA sonable terms:
3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale privately, the tract of land in Warren County, N. C., known by the name of "Buck Spring," the former residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the most valuable highland plantations in the county, containing about 1,750 acres—from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth and heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of very fine creek low grounds, half of which are cleared, (part very recently.) The Stables, Cribs and Barns are in full repair—the latter capable of curing from 25 to 30 hogsheads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site, and the location is eligible for either a Grist or Saw Mill. It is within six miles of Macon and Lyttleton Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and adjoining the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. The overseer is on the place at all times, and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.

For terms, &c., call on or address

ROBERT L. JONES,
Palmer's Spring, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

September 7, 1855. 1090—2mw.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the late John Atkinson, of Johnston county, have lost or mislaid a receipt or certificate of stock in the Bank of the State, for 62 Shares, No. 185, and dated June 29, 1835. Said certificate or receipt made out in the said John Atkinson's name.

ELIJAH ATKINSON, } Exec'trs.
AGRIPPA MITCHENER, }

August 28, 1855. 81—8m.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JERVIS, *Executor*.

October 8, 1855. 92—fd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor thetein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w8w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.

October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

Entirely New for All.

T. J. HAVENS WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS, and all those who have any decided taste for the fine arts, that he has recently perfected himself in taking the Ambrotype and Mezograph Portraits, the only true, life-like pictures that can be taken. They are not reversed, and are more lasting than the Daguerreotype. I would advise all to call and see for themselves.

Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1855. 91—1m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

THE FAVORITE AUTHORESS OF THE SOUTH!—A new Novel by the Author of "Alone."—First Edition, 10,000 Copies, now ready.—"The Hidden Path" a Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va.—One elegant 12mo. Vol., 434 pages—Price, $1 25.

The extraordinary success of Miss Harland's "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—re-published in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success—is perhaps the best evidence of the originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic—"She may henceforth take rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."

"Those who have read "Alone'—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled 'The Hidden Path,' is now ready. Beautifully as 'Marion Harland' has woven the threads of life in other romance and song—she is a poetress of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineration, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading 'Alone' we shall impatiently await the appearance of 'The Hidden Path.'"—*N. Y. Evening Mirror*.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New Hork,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to H. PENNINGTON

Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east*.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Coahoma county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west*.

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east*.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east*.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

Any of the tracts which may be offered at public sale, shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—1awtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

FALL TRADE.

MUIR & BRYAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 58 SYCAMORE STREET.
Petersburg, Va.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR FALL STOCK OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, embracing a large assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodger's Pocket Cutlery, Table Cutlery, from different manufacturers in single dozens and Setts of 51 pieces—Well, Trace, Log and Breast Chains, Knob, Stock, and Padlocks, Flower, Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Anvils, of all grades and prices; Ames' and Rowland's Spades and Shovels, Genuine Hartford, Collins' and Leverett's Axes, Axels and Springs of all sizes; Circular, Pit, and Cross-Cut Saws, of Hoe & Co., and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools of all descriptions, and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments. To all of which we invite the attention of the trade generally.

MUIR & BRYAN,
Sign of the Pad Lock, No. 58, Sycamore st.,
Petersburg, Va.

August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, situated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.

LEMUEL E. HARDY.

September 1, 1855. 82—tf.

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THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

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Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

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TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to

ANDREW J TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Wsshington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By

[From the American Rail Way Journal, Oct. 18.]

RAILROAD CARS IN RUSSIA—LA MOTHE'S IRON RAILROAD CAR.

"The government of Russia seems to have an eye to the improvements of the age, as the employment of the best practical talent in other countries proves. A large number of American mechanics are in the employment of that government, and deservedly occupy positions of influence and importance. The Brussels Constitutionel says that a great number of rail road carriages are being built at Hamburgh for the Russian government. They are of iron, and are much longer and wider than those used in Germany. Each of them will contain from seventy to eighty-four passengers. They are constructed on the American plan, are entered at the end, and can be united so that the passengers can pass from one to another while the train is in motion."

We find the above in the last number of the American Rail Way Times:

We have regarded with interest the experiments made in various directions in the last few years to perfect a method of building iron passenger cars.—We have been at last gratified to know that such a thing is not only practicable, but that sufficient enterprise exists among us to develop and encourage the experiment.

The tendency of the age is to substitute iron for other building materials in common use, not only as a measure of economy, but for purposes of strength, durability and elegance.

It is evident to every man who examines the La Mothe car, that an arrangement has been contrived, obviating every difficulty and supplying every requisite in the construction of these vehicles, a combination of material that must lead to a revolution in this branch of art.

We apprehend that railroad companies are not altogether free of blame for the fact that so little improvement that has been made in car building.—When the tools and machinery of the shops are once arranged for a style of structure, a change cannot be made without expense, and for this damage the enterprise of directors seldom inspires them to give a fair premium; one result of which is seen in the want of correct judgement exercised in designing our avenue railroads and their equipments, the roads being stocked with cars of which the ugliness of the design is equalled only by the stupidity of the conception; while the noble avenues of our great city is disgraced by the presence of a vehicle unworthy of their character—menagerie boxes, like those in which are carted the tigers and catamounts of travelling caravans.

It is to be noticed that in this country as well as Russia, the eighty-seat cars are being substituted for those of sixty seats. This enlarged accommodation produces an increase of nearly or quite one-third in the length of the car; in consequence of which heavier sills and girders are necessary, and yet the flexibility of the carriage is much greater than before, and for a wooden car unsafe. Still it is cheaper to build three cars of eighty passengers capacity than four of sixty.

Now in both these cases—in the avenue car and in the long steam car—the advantages of La Mothe's arrangement are most obvious.

For the horse car the form is elegant, while with less weight are preserved the same conveniences and capacity. In some of these cars, to be built for a Boston road, we learn that accommodations to seat eighty are to be added to the same dimensions—with four baggage racks, a convenience unknown in this city.

The eighty passenger cars built in this form are light tubular bridges; the metal being placed in a vertical plane, is in the best position to support weight and resist collision which are received on its edge.

The sills of those cars are of extraordinary length and stiffness; they are drawn up to the floor-beams by strong bolts passing under the floor, so that entire rigidity is preserved in the sill, insuring great side-stiffness.

A contemporary, remarking on some recent collision, observes:

"Another important feature in the method of constructing this car is the manner of combining so as to make the whole frame a unit. The necessity of this mode is illustrated in the accidents that have so recently shocked the community. It is to be observed that when cars of the same train are thrown together as in this case, the resistance offered is not a continued pressure, but that of a blow, by which the superstructure is torn from the soil and floor, and the overwelming load is allowed to pass on till another car body is torn from its fastenings, during which operation another blow is being dealt, which is immediately again withheld. Now, in the iron car, the ribs, instead of being fastened lightly to the sill, are firmly bolted to secure their full strength, so that the sill becomes really a part of the frame. A collision occurring, the frame might slightly bend, but would be continually offering such resistance to the approaching force that its momentum is shortly overcome without material damage."

Thus a frame of immense strength is constructed, to which all the remaining detail of finish is made secondary. In the language of an English scientific paper, it is described "as a complete piece of metalic basket-work of the necessary dimensions for a carriage body."

We observe that La Mothe's car is attracting considerable notice from railroad managers all over the country, and we are aware that it has most favorably impressed eminent English engineers.

The result of constructions already completed, sets at rest the objections supposed to exist against the use of iron passenger cars, while the positive advantages are very great. The saving of weight, while the strength is greater than before, is a most important item.

"Simplicity, cheapness, strength, durability, superior safety in cases of accident, facility of repairing when damaged"—all these are enumerated by the advertisers, and are manifest to every man who examines the car that has been constructed.

We hope railroad companies will take the trouble to look into this thing, and avail themselves of the advantages promised.

Mr. Sears, the agent, is well known as an experienced civil enginer, whose position in his profession guarantees to railroad companies a reliable and pleasadt business intercourse.

PROPHETIC.—A few months before the yellow fever broke out, a minister who was not a resident of the city, while preaching in one of our churches, and urging his hearers to repent, remarked that he was impressed with the idea that Norfolk would soon be visited with *some great calamity*, and declared that he would not be in the condition of many of the citizens for the whole world. A gentleman present on the occasion, noticed particularly the strange prediction, and when the fearful disease commenced its ravages upon the people the remarks of the preacher were recalled to mind with singular force and appropriateness.

After the fever had made its appearance on Wide Water street and seemed to be subsiding, and while the citizens were vainly hoping that the mysterious and subtle agent of destruction would spend its force in a week or two, the resident minister of the church alluded to signified his belief with strange and startling earnestness that the disease would rage with extraordinary severity. He said the apparent decrease in the number of deaths was deceptive, and would probably prove to be like the calm upon the ocean, which induces the unskilled seaman to hope that the storm would not rise and rage, and sweep over the bosom of the deep in the wild fury of its resistless power. But the experienced mariner could see the foretokening of the cruel and defying reign of the howling storm-king. "I shall not be surprised," he continued, "if *thousands* of our citizens are carried off by the pestilence that has already commenced its work of death."—It is a singular fact that the pictures of death that he drew, seemed so uncalled for, and were so unexpected by some of his hearers, that remarks were made in regard to their alarming and exciting nature. Alas, the tornado of destruction, as it were, that soon swept away two thousand of our people, was a sad and awful reality of what existed in the imagination of the clergymen alluded to. *Norfolk Argus.*

A locomotive built to burn anthracite coal has been running a hundred miles a day on the Reading railroad for the past four weeks, and her performance is so satisfactory that good judges on the road think her the best for passengers they have ever known. She has abundance of steam, and throws no dirt or sparks, and makes a saving of 43 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEEP TILLAGE.—Deep ploughing turns the drought itself to good account, and renders mulching and irrigation comparatively needless, or, if used, more efficacious. During a dry spell and in trenched ground, roots strike deeper in search of food and moisture, become more extensively ramified, and sooner find the rich loam and manure intermingled deeply with the soil. The leaching process, as it is called, is reversed, and takes place upwards more than at any other time, or, in some scientific phrase, capillary attraction is increased. As each particle of moisture is evaporated from the surface, it is succeeded by another, and the whole soil is filled with the ascending moisture and gases, which are appropriated by the numerous rootlets as they have need.

The wet season is also a blessing to the deep cultivator. The more rain, the more heat, ammonia, carbonic acid and other organic elements are left in the soil as it descends. As each drop filters through, it is succeded by another, or by air, both essential to vegetation; and to dissolve, act on or combine with the inorganic elements of the soil. As the water drains off air is sure to follow, and this is the proper mode of its circulation. Each is also generally at a higher temperature than the undrained land, and the warmth of the under soil is therefore relatively increased. The farmer often objects to this waste of water, and would retain it for a dry time! The trenched and porous soil holds water like a sponge, notwithstanding the drainage. It retains or can command enough for the wants of vegetation. But let us see the operation on the undrained land.

The farmer often speaks of his "cold, wet land." No variety of soil, in any location, is of itself colder than another. The very water, which trenching, draining, &c., allows to pass off, after imparting its virtues to the soil, if retained on or near the surface by hard, impervious subsoil, becomes itself, by its change, the source of the coldness complained of. Instead of running off it evaporates, and by this practice abstracts a great quantity of heat from the soil and surrounding atmosphere. The evaporation of a pound of water requires about 1,000 degrees of heat, some authors stating it at less and others more; or it reduces one hundred pounds of air 45 degrees. This is reversing the experiment of Professor Johnson, in Espy's "Book of Storms," where he says, "a pound of vapor," condensed to water, "would heat 100 pounds of air about 55 degrees." The ground, to a considerable depth, is warmer by many degrees, where the rain is drained off, instead of being allowed to accumulate and evaporate. Hence this enormous loss of an invaluable stimulus to vegetation.

The chilling and deadly process of evaporation is going on to excess from the time frost comes out of the ground in the spring, till freezing again occurs. At this period, the undrained land having the most water to freeze, becomes the warmest, say in December, when of no value in vegetation, but rather an injury. For once, forsooth, the undrained land is warmer than the drained! But for this excess of heat in winter, this kind of land must pay dearly in early spring. How is all this! inquires the farmer. Simply because water, in congealing to either ice or snow, has its capacity for heat lessened about one-ninth, and this excess is given off to surrounding bodies: or, in other words, its latent heat is set free. On the other hand, ice or frost, as it is called in the ground, in melting, demands back this same heat, at the rate of from one-eigth to one-ninth of 1,000 degrees for every pound melted; and under the surface it does not obtain all this directly from the sun, but through the soil; therefore, the more water the colder and longer cold will be the land in spring. Now, let the agriculturist go to work and make this "cold, wet, heavy land" of his, the very best he has for any product, trees, vegetables, grains or grasses. *Dr. Kelley.*

SAVING CHOICE SEEDS.—The fact that we can get superior breeds of animals only from the very best and most perfect specimens, is so well established that no one now doubts it, and thousands pay large amounts for the use or ownership of these superior breeders. Why should not the case be analagous in the raising of vegetables? Experience says it is analogous—that superior vegetables can be raised only from the most mature and perfect seeds. This the market gardeners in the vicinity of cities are well aware of, and govern themselves accordingly. To raise these fine vegetables, for which they can obtain almost any price—and prices always in advance of the market prices for ordinary articles—they use seeds in the production and selection of which the greatest pains have been taken. These superior seeds are raised by themselves, or specially for them; they do not depend on seed dealers for their supplies. They save their most thrifty specimens of radishes, lettuce, parsnips, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, &c., &, from which to raise their own seed. By doing this, year after year, most surprising improvements have been made in the size, flavor, taste and other qualities of many garden productions.

These facts, well known among market gardeners and others, render it highly probable, or almost certain, that in the case of all plants and all vegetable productions, improvement to any extent, or to an indefinite extent, might be secured if the practice of selecting only the best specimens and the best seeds were persevered in for a number of years. Some who have been at pains in this matter for a few years, have obtained such a reputation for superior kinds of various vegetables and grains, that they can obtain prices for their seed-corn, seed-wheat, seed-potatoes and garden seeds, which are highly remunerative. Some have obtained so much reputation for superiority, in field and garden products, that they can sell all they can raise at any price which they may ask.

Country Gentleman, October 25.

THE SHORTEST WAY.—Some twelve years ago, Napoleon, (Indiana,) was celebrated for two things, one for the carousing propensities of its citizens, and the other for the great number of cross-roads in its vicinity. It appears that an Eastern collector had stopped at Dayton to spend the night and gain some information respecting his future course. During the evening he became acquainted with an old drover who appeared well posted as to the geography of the country, and the collector thought he might as well inquire in regard to the best route to different points to which he was destined.

"I wish to go to Greenfield," said the collector; "now which is the shortest way?"

"Well, sir," said the drover, "you had better go to Napoleon, and take the road leading nearly north."

The traveller noted it down.

"Well, sir, if I wish to go to Edinburgh?"

"Then go to Napoleon and take the road west."

"Well, if I wish to go to Vernon?"

"Go to Napoleon and take the road south-west."

"Or to Indianapolis?" added the collector, eyeing the drover closely, and thinking he was being imposed on.

"Go to Napoleon and take the road north-west,"

The collector looked at his note book; every direction had Napoleon on it; he began to feel his mettle rise, and he turned once more to the drover with—

"Suppose, sir, I wanted to go to the devil?"

The drover never smiled, but scratched his head, and after a moment's hesitation, said:

"Well, my dear sir, I don't know of any shorter road you could take than to go to Napoleon."

NEVER LIKED PORTER.—In large assemblages, made up of a promiscuous crowd, representing all classes and conditions of society, we sometimes hear (says the Petersburg Express) not only strange, but really ludicrous remarks. On Tuesday evening last, while the immense throng which came down from the western section of the State, were crowded around the South Side Depot, we were forced to indulge in a most immoderate "guffaw," and for which we were indebted to an elderly, but very plain and unsophisticated lady, who, it seems, had never ventured to the precincts of any city. Upon emerging from the car, she was immediately besseiged, by a half dozen loud-mouthed darkies, all exclaiming "*Porter*, madam," "*Porter*, madam," "Here's the *Porter*," for such and such a hotel. Not deigning to answer such rude interrogatories and from colored individuals at that, she remarked to a by-standier, "I never did like '*porter*,' but I am very thirsty, and if either of those fellows would say '*lemonade*,' I should talk to them in a hurry."

The bread of life is love; the salt of life is work; the sweetness of life, poesy; the water of life, faith.

Mrs. Jamieson.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOUTH.

There has never been an Administration of the General Government which as much deserved the thanks and gratitude of the people of the South as that of General Pierce. *Nashville Union.*

In this remark, the Nashville Union shows that its editor properly appreciates the fidelity to his pledges, and the devotion to constitutional principles, which have distinguished the administration of President Pierce. Our contemporary, remarks the Washington Union, does not mean, of course, that the President has swerved from the right line of the constitutional duty for the purpose of serving the South—this is more than the South expects or desires of any Chief Magistrate. The most that the Southern people ask of the Executive is, that he will take the plain meaning of the Constitution for his guide, and, following this rule, that he will observe faithfully all the compromises and guarantees of that instrument. That is just what President Pierce has done; and because he has done it firmly, fearlessly and constantly, during a period when the wild spirit of fanaticism has sought to overrun the rights guarantied to Southern men by the Constitution, he has entitled his Administration to the high compliment quoted above.

If the South could fail to feel the obligation to admire and be grateful for this disinterested fidelity with which President Pierce has breasted the storm of abolition fanaticism in maintaining Southern interests, it would cease to deserve a Chief Magistrate who would watch over its rights. We should hardly deem it possible, if we did not know the fact, that any portion of the South withholds from him a hearty acknowledgement of his faithful devotion to their rights. Even in the South, in upholding whose interest he has incurred the most relentless warfare in the North, there are men who join and compete with his northern assailants in slandering and denouncing Franklin Pierce. They belong to the new party, which boasts of its purity and its piety, and which claims to have sprung up as a political necessity from the corruption of the two old parties. In the North this pure party abuses and denounces President Pierce because of his faithful adherence to the constitutional rights of the South. In the South, where this pure party claims to be especially sound and national on the slavery question, they are not less violent than their northern brothers in denouncing the President. They do not complain that he has not been true to the South, but that he is opposed to their intolerant and proscriptive organization; that he has sent abroad as ministers some few foreign born citizens; and that he has not proscribed Catholics from office. These charges of his Southern Know Nothing assailants are well made, and the genuine friends of civil and religious toleration and freedom are rejoiced that his administration is so conducted as to incur the hostile attacks of this intolerant association. He has shown his fidelity to the South as signally in his opposition to Know Nothingism as in his opposition to abolitionism, and in his constant adherence to a faithful observance of those constitutional compromises which secure and perpetuate the rights of the South. It would be strange, indeed, if the South could hesitate in manifesting the warm gratitude of her generous sons to a President who has shown himself so true to his own official obligations and to their constitutional rights as to incur the bitterest assaults in that section of the confederacy with which, from birth and education and residence, he might be naturally expected to sympathize upon the slavery question.

Franklin Pierce has proved to every impartial Southern man that a Northern Democratic President can be as faithful to the rights of Southern men, as guarantied by the Constitution, as a Southern President; and it is because his administration has illustrated this important point, during a period of deep and perilous concern to the South, that all truly national men in that section will heartily respond to the sentiment of approval so justly expressed by our cotemporary of the Nashville Union. It was essential to the maintenance of fraternal relations between the North and the South that such demonstration should be made. The sentiment was gaining ground in the South, and was being made the pretext for the formation of a Southern party, that the South could trust none but a Southern man for President. President Pierce has effectually crushed out this dangerous sentiment, and has thereby contributed largely to the safety of the Union, by proving that he was sincere when he uttered the noble feeling: "No North, no South, no East, no West." *Asheville News.*

AN HONEST BOY.—'That is right, my boy,' said the merchant, smiling approvingly upon the bright face of his little shop-boy. He had brought him a dollar that lay amongst the dust and paper of the sweepings.

'That is right,' he said again, 'always be honest, it is the best policy.'

'Should you say that?' asked the lad, timidly.

'Should I say what? that honesty is the best policy? Why, it's a time-honored old saying—I don't know about the elevating tendency of the thing—the spirit is rather narrow, I'll allow.'

'So grandmother taught me,' replied the boy; 'she said we should do right, because God approved it, without thinking what man would say'

The merchant turned abruptly towards the desk, and the thoughtful faced little lad had resumed his duties.

In the course of the morning a rich and influential citizen called in the store. While conversing, he said, "I have no children of my own, and I fear to adopt one. My experience is, that a boy of twelve (the age I should prefer) is fixed in his habits, an I if they are bad—'

'Stop,' said the merchant, 'do you see that lad yonder?'

'With that noble brow?—yes, what of him?'

'He is remarkable—'

'Yes, yes—that's what everybody tells me who have boys to dispose of—no doubt he'll do well enough before your face. I've tried a good many, and have been deceived more than once.'

'I was going to say,' replied the merchant calmly, 'that he is remarkable for principle. Never have I known him to deviate from the right, sir—never. He would restore a pin—indeed, (the merchant continued) he's a little too honest for my employ. He points out flaws on goods, and I cannot teach him prudence in that respect. Common prudence, you know, is—is—common—common prudence—a hem!'

The stranger made no assent, and the merchant hurried on to say—

"He was a parish orphan—taken by an old woman out of pity, when yet a babe. Poverty has been his lot—no doubt he has suffered from hunger and cold uncounted times—his hands have been frozen, so have his feet. Sir, that boy would have died rather than been dishonest. I can't account for it, upon my word I can't.'

'Have you any claim upon him?'

'Not the least in the world, except what common benevolence offers. Indeed, the boy is entirely too good for me.'

'Then I will adopt him: and if I have found really one honest boy, thank God.'

The little fellow rode home in a carriage, and was ushered into a luxurious home; and he who sat shivering in a cold corner, listening to the words of a poor old pious creature who had been taught of the Spirit, became one of the best and greatest divines that England ever produced,

"They that honor Me, I will honor."

THE WHEAT CROP.—According to the best estimate we have seen, the whole product of wheat in the U. S. for the year 1855, cannot exceed one hundred and ten millions of bushels. Estimating the home demand at half a pound of flour per head per day, and the number of consumers of wheaten bread at twenty-one millions, exclusive of slaves, who do not consume much wheat—there will be required ninety-four millions of bushels for home consumption. Now, when we consider that no less than twenty millions of bushels must be retained for seed, it is evident that instead of having a surplus for export abroad, there will not be enough wheat in market to meet the home demand by four millions of bushel. But potatoes, corn buckwheat and rye have yielded abundantly, and will form so good a substitute for wheaten bread, that fifteen or twenty millions of bushels, can probably be spared for the foreign market, should prices reach a much higher figure than at present.

It would seem from these facts, that our bread is to cost us as much during the coming winter, as ever before. The crops were considerably injured in several States by the dry weather last fall, and in other States by the fly—and thus our wheat crop, although large, is less than was expected.

LITERARY ITEMS.

It is mentioned as a fact, which indicates the growing demand in continental Europe for American books, that Messrs. Harper & Brothers recently received a very large order from Rome, Italy.

One of the Boston hotels has added to its other attractions a library of 300 volumes. If all the hotels in our large cities were so furnished, strangers would be able to entertain themselves without resorting to theatres.

An edition of "Klosterheim," one of De Quincey's earlier productiods, which he desires to suppress, is announced by Whittemore, Niles & Hall, a new firm of publishers in Boston.

A new weekly newspaper in modern Greek, and entitled "Hymera," has just appeared at Trieste.

The Chevalier Bunsen has published a new religious philosophical work entitled "Signs of the Times." It is written in defence of freedom of conscince, and specially dwells on the spirit of Christian unions and the direction taken by the Church at present.

Within the last few months the following English publications among others, have ceased to exist, and from information obtained upon the subject, it appears that the loss sustained by carrying them on amounts altogether to upward of £20,000: Diogenes, Watkin's London Directory, Patriotic Fund Journal, Pen and Pencil, People's Times, (illustrated) Labor Lost, Finsbury Chronicle, the Islington, Hornsey and Highgate Newspaper, Marylebone Advertiser, Metropolitan News, Marlebone Whipper-in, Business and Agency Gazette, Halfpenny Newspaper, The Doctor, Colored News and Schoolmasters' Gazette.

McCullock, the author of the Commerican Dictionary, has testified before a Committee of the British House of Commons, that the cost of the public printing, and of the paper required for such printing, reached the enormous sum of £200,000 a year, or nearly $1,000,000.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. B. Jowett, Regnis Professor of Greek for the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Dr. Gaysford, Dean of Christ Church.

The ten daily political journals of Paris have a total circulation of 161,000, viz: La Presse 41,000, Le Siecle 36,000, Le Constitutionnel 26,000' Le Pays 16,000, La Patrie 15,000, Le Journal des Debats 9,000, L'Univers 6,000, L'Assemblee Nationale 5,000, L'Union 4,000, La Gazette dela France 3.000.

The travels of Prof. Ampere in the United States have been collected from the Revue de Deux Mondes into two elegant volumes, and issued at Paris. In some respects, his speculations on men and things on this side of the water, are quite originals. His parallel between Bryant and Longfellow—setting forth one as a Democratic and the other as a Whig poet, one as the bard of the people and the other of scholars, &c., is a specimen of French criticism as amusing as it is ingenious. M. Ampere writes always like a gentlemen; he is a disciple of De Tocqueville, and a man of thorough literary culture. A good translation of his book—Promenade dans l'Amerique, would probably take.—*Boston Traveller.*

DEATH OF PROF. JOHNSON.—The Durham (Eng.) Chronicle says: Prof. Johnson was born at Paisley, somewhere about the year 1796. From this town he was transferred, while very young, to Manchester, where his father continued to reside for a few years, but afterward returned to Scotland, and settled at Kilmarnock. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, the youth commenced the battle of life with characteristic courage and resolve. He entered the University of Glasgow, supporting himself for some time by private tuition. In 1825, he opened a school at Durham, and in the year 1830 married one of the daughters of the late Thomas Ridley, Esq., of Park End. Thus possessed of a competent income, he resolved to gratify a taste for chemistry, which had now acquired predominating force, and for his purpose he chose Herzelius as his preceptor' and visited Sweden to study under that celebrated man.

Upon the foundation of the Durham University in 1833, the readership in chemistry and mineralogy [illegible] Mr. Johnson, and this appointment was retained until the period of his decease.

BUSINESS A DISCIPLINE.—The life of a man of business gives his character a pretty hard trial. Not only does it exercise his sagacity and prudence, but it puts his integrity to the severest test. He is surrounded by the selfishness of trade; he sees men profit by cunning and fraud, and he is tempted to try his skill in artifice and deception. Every day his honesty is tried in some way. He is thrown back upon his inward principle, and if his heart is hollow and deceitful, he will be sure to show it. And that man has reason to thank God, who has gone through a long course of business, through times of wild speculation and general bankruptcy, and goes down to the grave with the never-shaken consciousness of being an honest man. He who can see others making money by false representations, and never stoop to these tricks of trade, is fitting his own pure mind for a world that is more worthy of him.

And yet a man cannot wholly escape these temptations. To do that, he must needs go out of the world or retire into solitude. He might indeed avoid all danger by shutting himself up within the walls of a convent to pass a life of outward sanctity and lazy contemplation. But the piety that is nursed in cloisters is of a sickly growth compared with that which maintains its integrity amid strong inducements to evil. It is not the will of God that we should retire apart to keep from contamination. Not in deserts, but in cities; not in the hermit's cell, but among men, sharing the common lot, meeting temptation as it comes, are we to form our character fo eternity.

Men ought to rejoice in a rigid discipline. Whenever assailed by temptation, an opportunity is given to conquer themselves, and so to become nobler beings. The most heroic virtues of the human character are brought out in this struggle with inborn selfishness, and with the cowardly examples of the world. Men of brave hearts ought to welcome the conflicts and buffetings of life. Every victory they gain will make them stronger, as the tempest which rocks and tears the mountain oak causes it to strike its roots down deeper in the earth, and to lift higher its majestic arms toward heaven.

North Carolina Messenger.

CHEAP AND USEFUL.—The Dauphin Railroad Company (says the Pottsville Gazette) have introduced on their line a very simple and inexpensive devices for preventing the intrusion of cattle along the track. A platform of triangular woden rods, a few inches apart, is placed lengthwise between the rails—the ground below having previously been excavated to the depth of six or seven inches. A side fence is made on each side of the road, so as to make it necessary to cross the platform to gain entrance to the railway. Now it appears that cows will have nothing to do with the arrangement; they turn away from the platform and railway with perfect contempt, although they could very easily cross it if they had the courage and disposition. The contrivance was originally introduced on the railways of the West, and since its introduction on the Dauphin road they are no longer annoyed by visits from cattle. The whole cost of the platform is from ten to twelve dollars, and it is very simple in structure.

A PUN THAT WAS NO JOKE.—A Frenchman near the Canada line in Vermont sold a horse to his Yankee neighbor, which he recommended as being a very sound, serviceable animal, in spite of his unprepossessing appearance. To every inquity of the buyer respecting the qualities of the horse, the Frenchman always gave a favorable reply, but always commenced his commendation with the depreciatory remark, "He's not look very good."

The Yankee, caring little for the looks of the horse, of which he could judge for himself, without the seller's assistance, and being fully persuaded, after minute inspection, that the beast was worth the sum asked for him, made the purchase and took him home. A few days afterward he returned to the seller in high dudgeon, and declared that he had been cheated in the quality of the horse.

"Vat is do mattire?" asked the Frenchman.

"Matter!" remarked the Yankee, "matter enough; the horse can't see! he's as blind as a bat!"

"Ah!" said the Frenchman, "vat I was tell you? I was tell you he was not look very good; be gar, I don't know if he look at all!"

THE LAST OF THE RANDOLPHS—A NEPHEW OF JOHN RANDOLPH.—A Southern correspondent of the *Home Journal* sends it the following interesting sketch:

"During the summer of 1854, I had some business transactions which called me to the county of Charlotte, in lower Virginia. A mild and lovely Sabbath morning found me seated in one of the comfortable-cushioned pews of the village church at the Court-House. As it wanted a few minutes to the hour of service, my eye wandered over the large and respectful-looking audience assembled, and, was finally attracted by a very eccentric individual, who was just entering—a rather aged man, tall, of dark complexion, long white hair waving plentifully over his shoulders, and an equally venerable beard flowing on his breast. His step was active and graceful, his form erect and manly. But his peculiar actions were in striking contrast to his dignified appearance. At first I thought him only eccentric, but a few moments of further observation proved to me that he was insane.

"Immediately on entering the pew he knelt towards the wall, crossed himself, and apparently, repeated a prayer. He then sat down, drew out a white cambric, delicately perfumed, wiped his brow, removed his gloves, stroked his hair and beard, took up his Bible, kissed it and read, examined his cane, used his handkercheif again—and all the time keeping himself in constant motion. I say all the time, occasionally, he was passive for a few minutes—his attention, apparently aroused by some truths from the minister—but these times were rare. His countenance assumed all kinds of expressions. Contempt, alarm, pleasure, earnestness, sorrow and anger, flitted across it in rapid succession. It reminded me more of what children call 'making faces' than anything else.

"After the services were over, I ascertained that this gentleman was no other than the nephew of John Randolph, of Roanoke. He calls himself Sir John St. George Randolph, and is sole heir to his celebrated uncle. Randolph, himself, remarked with bitterness, during his last days, that their blood flowed in the veins of but one single scion, and he was *deaf, dumb* and *insane*. So much for human greatness. The subject of this sketch—although physically, and now mentally, defective—had a mind cultivated in the highest degree. In his youth he was sent to Paris where under the protection of a celebrated abbe, he received a thorough education. Having the capacity to receive, and the wealth to command, no pains were spared in the improvement of his intellectual faculties. But it was labor lost; for, on returning to his home in Virginia, he met with and loved a young lady, whom he addressed, but was refused, on account of his physical defects. On becoming aware of the truth he was plunged in the most profound grief, from which he was at last aroused, but—insane.

"He has considerable wealth, which is managed by his friends; and, being harmless, he comes and goes as he pleases, and is gratified in all his whims. Wrecked as his mind is, he still commands respect; and his peculiar manners do not attract the attention of his acquanintances, or excite merriment, as one would suppose."

THE APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGNERS TO OFFICE.—The Whig and Know-Nothing press and speakers have repeated again and again the charge, that the Administration had filled the various offices with foreigners to the exclusion of all native citizens. This charge has been often denied, and abundant evidence in support of that denial has been spread before the country, but still the charge is reiterated.

We have recently read a very able speech of the Hon. John Perkins, Jr., of Louisiana, made to his constituents shortly after the adjournment of Congress, in which he reviews the acts and measures of the administration with unusual power and effect. From that speech we make the following extract on this much pressed point, and as Mr. P. is a gentleman of high character, entirely and implicitly to be relied upon, we ask for his statements that weight to which they are justly entitled:

"Whether the administration has appointed an undue number of foreigners to office can be treated by reference to facts.

"When this administration came into power there were more than three hundred and sixty-five (365) unaturalized foreigners—citizens of other powers—in the employment of our government abroad as consuls and vice consuls.

"One of the first acts of the Secretary of State was an order that in future only American citizens should hold such positions. The consular and diplomatic reform bill, which subsequently passed Congress, confirmed this order of the department, and made it permanent law.

"Now, as to *naturalized* foreigners in the employment of the government:

"The United States government has in its employment as ministers, commissioners, and secretaries of legation abroad, forty one (41) persons. Of these, all are native-born except three.

"We have abroad 220 consuls and commercial agents. Of these, all are native-born except 49.

"The difficulty of getting citizens, either native or naturalized, to fill certain of our petty consulates abroad, has compelled the government to employ such as it could command.

"So much for our foreign service.

"How is at home? There are in the State department proper forty persons employed, and under it in the States and Territories as governors or secretaries, (16) sixteen—in all, 56 persons. Of these, there are (5) five foreign-born. That is less than one-eleventh.

"There are in employment in the treasury Department including those in the mint, revenue-cutter service, coast survey, light-house keepers, and customs, (3,104) three thousand one hundred and four. Of these only (285) two hundred and eighty-five are ascertained to be foreigners. That is less than one-eleventh.

"Under the Interior Department there are (789) seven hundred and eighty-nine persons employed. Of these, (88) eighty-eight are foreigners. That is less than one-ninth.

"There were employed in connexion with the lower house of the last Congress (54) fifty-four persons. Of these, only one was not a native-born citizen.

"I have not the facts as to the other departments, but I am assured that they give no ground for the charge I am refuting.

"As much has been said of our country *being the receptacle of paupers and criminals from the Old World*, and of the administration's neglect in not exerting its powers properly in the matter, I will merely say, that, so far from omitting its duty in this particular the State Department, soon after the adjournment of the first session of the late Congress, instructed, by circular, our consuls abroad, not only to remonstrate specially against all such intended shipments but to give timely notice of any such to the department, and to the collectors of the different ports to which they should be shipped.

"In the case of the Sardinian vessel arriving at New York last year with some emigrants supposed to be of this class, I am personally cognizant of the fact that the Sardinian minister at Washington was remonstrated with on the subject, and he went in person to New York to prevent their being landed."

PANTALOONS WITHOUT SUSPENDERS.—Professor La Borde, of South Carolina College, in his recent work on Physiology, says:

"As the women have concluded to dispense with shoulder straps, some men, especially in the city, have thought they would prove pantaloons can be worn without suspenders. The men now strut the streets with their pantaloons tightly buttoned, side by side with the women, whose skirts or petticoats are firmly bound around their persons. Upon a fair view the evil is the same in both cases; pressure upon the vital organs, impairment of their proper action, want of development, deformity, disease and premature death. The New York Phrenological Journal says:—As we walk the streets of our city, we see scores of boys from twelve to sixteen years old, with their pants buckled very tightly around their disconnected bodies, preventing growth at this rapidly growing age, and the result is a generation of dyspeptic, pale-faced, puny apologies for men."

A BANKRUPT CITY.—The city of Philadelphia appears to be bankrupt, there being no funds in the treasury to pay the ordinary expenses of the courts, schools, and the salaries of the officials. In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday the jurors complain that they could neither get their pay from the city government nor the warrants for it. The District Attorney at the same time stated that neither himself nor the officers of the Court had received their salaries since June last.

GOING TO THE FAIR!

The following lines, which we clip from an Eastern exchange, will be appreciated by thousands of our readers who attended the two last State Fairs in Ohio, (at Newark and Columbus.) It is musical at any rate, and has as much truth as poetry in every verse:

Rally all the people,
Canvass well the nation;
Gather in a bundle
At a railroad Station.
Day is bright and shiny,
Bracing is the air,
Surely 'twill be pleasant—
Going to the Fair.

Clothes all washed and mended,
Bonnets newly whitened,
Purses well replenished,
Destined to be lightened;
Waiting at the Station,
Minus bench or chair;
'Tistn't quite so funny—
Going to the Fair.

Train is always tardy:
Boys are tired of waiting,
Matrons are all scolding,
Lawyers are debating.
By and by it whistles;
"See it, over there!"
What a crowd of people—
Going to the Fair.

Soon it's at the Station:
Gracious! what a hurry!
Cripples must be active,
Babies musn't worry.
Riding 'mong the cinders,
In the open air,
True, it's rather *dusty*—
Going to the Fair.

All is wild commotion:
Motley crowd is rushing;
Ladies with their dresses
All the streets are brushing,
Hurrying to the Fair Ground,
Anxious to be there;
Surely it is tiresome—
Going to the Fair.

Coming to the entrance,
"'Spose its free admittance?"
"No sir, not exactly,
Only just a pittance.
'Quarter' if you please sir,"
How the people stare!
"Rather dear performance—
Going to the Fair."

Just within the gate,
Curious beast is raving,
Ah, the "Soap Man," selling
Soap, "first-rate for shaving,
Lately manufactured,
All so nice and rare,
Made for shaving people—
Going to the Fair."

Visitors are suffering
Various abuses,
Corns are pinched, but never
Stopping for excuses;
Pockets are inspected,
Rogues of course are there,
Well, we knew, 'twould be so—
Going to the Fair.

Day is growing sultry;
People tired and weary,
Looking for refreshments;
Prospects, *rather dreary!*
Fifty cents for—knawing
Spare rib, most *too spare!*
Little might expensive—
Going to the Fair.

Sun is fast declining,
Crowd with empty purses,
Loading tavern keepers
With unearthly curses.
Streets are full of people,
Dust is everywhere,
Shan't be caught hereafter—
Going to the Fair.

Hark, the bell is ringing!
Train is at the station,
Loaded full of divers
Sorts of every nation,
Stowed away in freight cars,
Not a bit of air,
Murder, this is *awful*—
Going to the Fair.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., PRESIDENT—aided by a number of Teachers sufficient to meet all the demands of the School.]

The exercises of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of next January. To the buildings already on the premises, which are spacious and comfortable, and which are to be immediately thoroughly repaired and fitted up, will be added forthwith a large three story brick building. So that there will be room for a large number of boarders. Mr. Christian, the President, is not only a graduate of R. M. College, but has also graduated in several schools of the Virgina University. He has had extensive experience in teaching in Female Schools of high grade, so that persons committing their daughters to his charge may feel well assured that every effort will be made necessary to their improvement.

Terms per Session of Five months.

Board, including eating, sleeping, lights and fuel,	$60 00
English tuition,	15 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	20 00
Use of instrument,	3 00
Washing,	5 00

French, Italian, Anglo Saxon, Ancient Languages, Painting and Drawing in all their varieties, Needle work, &c., taught at the usual prices.

☞ *Persons intending to board their daughters with the President should inform him of the fact as soon as they can, that he may make his arrangements accordingly.* It is preferable that each young lady should supply herself with her towels with her name distinctly marked on them, as well as her other clothing. For further particulars address Prosf. W. H. CHRISTIAN, Warrenton Female College, or A. M. GORMAN, Esq., Sec. of the Board of Directors, Raleigh, N. C.

Payments—one half in advance, the remainder at the end of the Session.

It is very desirable that Pupils be present at the beginning of the session, as the classes will then be the formed, and a delay of a few days may subject them to inconveniences.

Students will be admitted any time during the session, and charged from time of entrance only.

DIRECTORS.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, T. H. SELBY, J. C. PALMER, G. T. COOKS, HENRY PORTER. A. M. GORMAN, S. H. YOUNG, M. A. BLEDSOE, N. F. REID,

Raleigh, Oct 26, 1855. 97—w1J.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and confinement of my Negro Man DENNIS, if taken in this State, or $200 if taken out of the State. Said Dennis has now been runaway about twenty months, viz: since December, 1853. He is slightly bow-legged, with a stoop in his walk and inclined to be round-shouldered, toes turning out a little, has a scar on one of his thighs caused by a snag, of dark complexion, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, aged about 21 years, and weighing when he left about 150 pounds.

Since Dennis has been a runaway, I have heard of his being in Johnson county as a turpentine hand and ditcher; I have heard of his being about Averaboro' as a maker of turpentine barrels and striker in a blacksmith shop; perhaps in Fayet

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV., 7, 1855.

AN APPEAL TO MY SUBSCRIBERS.

GENTLEMEN: About two months since I appealed to all of you to pay up your subscriptions, and to pay in advance; and I sent at the same time, to three hundred and fifty of you, accounts amounting to over four thousand dollars. Of this four thousand I have received only two or three hundred dollars!—and but few others have responded.

I feel quite sure that I have the best list of subscribers in the State. Nineteen-twentieths of them are entirely able, as they are no doubt willing, to pay; but from procrastination and neglect, and a want of what is deemed a suitable opportunity, they do not pay, and very many of them are in arrears. The main profits of my arduous and constant labors, I feel constrained to state, are from advertising and job-work—and this with a weekly and semi-weekly list fully equal together to four thousand weekly subscribers. I cannot afford to lose thousands of dollars every year by this failure on the part of my subscribers; and if they are not much more prompt in their payments in the future, I shall be compelled, after the close of the next campaign, *to adopt the cash system*—to send to none without the cash in advance, and stop the paper as soon as the time paid for has expired. Just think of it!—I have been sending, for example, for four or five years, some thirty copies of the Standard to one County, and have not received from these subscribers as much money as would pay for the paper used in printing for them! The same is true as to several other Counties, but I have not yet cut these delinquents off, because it is highly important to the Democratic cause that the Standard, or some other Republican paper, should be circulated in these Counties.

What I ask is this: That *every* subscriber to the Standard, who knows or believes that he is due for it to any amount, will at once forward the money—a sum certain, if he knows the amount, or near the amount—and if not certain of the sum due, such amount as he may consider right and proper; and in all cases receipts will be immediately returned in the paper, showing the time paid for. If every subscriber will do this, the receipts which will be returned will enable all to see how they stand; and then each one can take a new start, with a determination (having filed away his receipt for future reference) to pay always in advance—a custom, we beg leave to add, much better than the existing one or any other for both subscriber and publisher. There is little if any risk in sending money by mail. Enclose the amount in the presence of a Postmaster, or some other witness, or have the Postmaster register the letter as containing money—pre-pay the postage, and I will be responsible after that. This is a plain and easy mode; and every one who is able and disposed to pay—and who cannot call at the office, or send by some friend—will avail himself of it.

If compelled, as above stated, to adopt the cash system, the Standard's circulation would in all probability, at once fall off at least one thousand. This is matter for reflection among my friends in all parts of the State, who have, as I have, and as we all have, the cause of Democracy so much at heart.

It is painful to me to have to write thus. I should be deeply mortified to be considered *a dun*, or as unreasonable, or importunate in dealing with my subscribers—to many of whom I owe so many thanks and so much gratitude. I have spoken plainly, but nothing is further from me than a disposition to irritate or offend any one; and I feel sure that the necessity which I regarded as existing for making this appeal, has occasioned me more anxiety and unpleasantness of feeling than it will to any one to whom it is addressed.

This appeal is, of course, not intended for such as have already paid in advance.

If this call should be responded to, as I have a right to expect and as I trust it will be, I shall be thereby cheered in my labors, and enabled to incur more pecuniary outlays and sacrifices for the cause during the ensuing campaign; but if disappointed, one source of consolation will be that I am already somewhat accustomed to it; and I shall continue, whatever may happen, to devote all my energies to my readers, and to the great and glorious party which has so honored and sustained me beyond my merits.

W. W. HOLDEN.

October, 1855.

KING'S MOUNTAIN MONUMENT.

The South Carolina papers are urging the erection of a monument at King's Mountain, commemorative of the great victory achieved there are over Ferguson, and in honor of the heroes who on that occasion so gloriously sustained the American cause.—The Charleston Mercury concludes an article on the subject as follows:

"With such feelings, we can but give our hearty support to the erection of a monument at King's Mountain. It is due to the heroes—due to the cause in which they fought—due to ourselves. The recent celebration succeeded so well as to give full encouragement to this scheme. It has been already demonstrated, by the large and enthusiastic crowds which flocked to the celebration, that the heart of our people is warm in the cause, and that all that is needed is to organize upon a broad basis the elements of sympathy and of interest. We therefore suggest the next anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain as the proper occasion for taking practical steps in the work; and that preparatory to this a State organization be set on foot, at whose head a shall be the Governor of the State. Let it be upon a wide and comrrehensive basis, and we have no doubt but that the second celebration will even transcend the first, and the erection of the monument be promptly secured."

We think the press of our State may respond for North Carolina. Our people will not be behind in this offering to the gallant dead. The fame of that battle is intimately identified with North-Carolina—the battle itself as a part of her history; and her living sons are proud, as their children will be after them, of an achievement in which North-Carolinians as well as South Carolinians, bore so noble a part, and which contributed so signally to break the power of the enemy in both States.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—We are requested to state that a general meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Henderson Festival will take place at Henderson on Tuesday the 13th of this month. It is desired that all the Committees from the different Counties shall attend the meeting on that day, as concert of action is very important. *War. News.*

The Committee of Arrangements consists of the following gentlemen: Dr. W. T. Howard, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Natham Milam, Dr. Wm. J. Hawkins. Wm. K. Kearney, T. J. Paschall, Gideon W. Nicholdson, Wm. A. Jenkins, Dr. H. I. Macon, Dr. T. J. Pitchford, Jordan H. Foster, S. Southerland, E. A. Cheek, Henry P. White, and Alex. Steed, of Warren; Wesley Jones, Ed. Graham Haywood, and J. T. Marriott, of Wake; Ethl'd Green, John D. Hawkins, Wm. K. Martin, Major J. J. Thomas, and W. H. Joyner, of Franklin, and J. H. Gooch, Isham Cheatham, Robt. Hughes, T. B. Venable, T. S. Hargrove, John A. Williams, Thos. Lyon, Jessey Meadows, Lit. Stone, J. M. Stone, Wm. Williams, Sam. H. Cannady, Chas. H. K. Taylor, W. H. Boyd, Jas. Turner, and Jas. R. Duty, of Granville.

The Henderson Festival will be an interesting and imposing demonstration—a gathering that will impart new energy and zeal to the Democrats of this region. Distinguished speakers from a distance are expected, and among them we may mention Judge Douglas, Gov. Wise, and Hon. A. H. Stephens.

FLOW OF SPECIE TO THIS COUNTRY.—One of the Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun expresses the opinion that the stringency of the money markets of France and England is not likely to cause permanent pressure in this country. He adds—"large funds, in gold, are about to be remitted to this country from England, for the purchase of breadstuffs, and the same will be this case with France. The tide of specie currency will set this way after a while, if the war continues notwithstanding our extravagant importations. The holders of sound American securities abroad will not part with them; and the doubtful ones are as good there as here, and will not be returned to us."

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Road, held in this City on Friday last, R. A. Hamilton, Esq., of Granville, was elected President.

Mr. Hamilton is a gentleman of superior business habits, and will no doubt make an energetic and efficient officer.

The Raleigh Register threatens to submit some remarks in relation to the appointment of State Directors. Very well—let the Editor do so. He shall have both a hearing and an answer.

Resolved, That these three great primary principles are, *first* the confinement of the honors, offices and responsibilities of political station, under our government, to native-born Americans—with a due regard at the same time, to the protection of the foreign-born in all the civil rights and privileges guaranteed to freemen by the constitution, whether Federal or State.

Secondly, Resistance to religious intolerance, and a rigid maintenance of the great principle of religious freedom—by excluding from office and power, those who would persecute for opinion's sake, who would control the politics of the country through Church influences or priestly interference; and who acknowledge an allegiance to any power on earth whether civil or ecclesiastical, as paramount to that which they owe to the Constitution.

And, *Thirdly*, unswerving devotion to the UNION of these States, and resistance to all factious and sectional attempts to weaken its bonds.

The above Resolutions are a portion of those recently adopted in this City, by the so-called "American Convention."

The first Resolution proposes to confine "the honors, offices and responsibilities of political station" to "native-born Americans, with a due regard," &c. Why, what sort of a proposition is this? Are not "foreign-born" naturalized citizens as much entitled to office, if they desire it, under the federal and State Constitutions, as "native-born" citizens? Most certainly they are. The Resolution is, then, substantially a declaration that "foreign-born" citizens shall have the "rtght" of office, but not the "privilege" of enjoying it, though the Constitution says they may have both; and that natives shall have every thing in this respect. Will some Know Nothing print *explain* this first Resolution?

The second Resolution announces a principle that every good citizen in this country approves; but then it was intended to discriminate between native and foreign-born Catholics, the assumption being that the latter owe temporal as well as spiritual allegiance to the Pope. Now, a foreign-born Catholic, a subject of the Pope as a temporal Prince, before he can take the oath of allegiance to this country, must expressly renounce, and does so renounce all allegiance to the Pope as such temporal Prince; consequently, after having thus taken the oath of allegiance to this country, he is in precisely the same condition with the native Catholic, *both of them regarding the Bishop of Rome, or the Pope, as their spiritual head.* Wherefore, then, this distinction between them? Again: Those who passed and put forth this Resolution, had solemnly sworn never to vote for *any* Roman Catholics for office, but to remove all such from office, wherever it could be legally done. [See first and second degree Councils of the National Constitution.] These gentlemen had also sworn [See Article 2d of National Constitution] "to place in all offices of honor, trust, or profit, in the gift of the people or by appointment, *none but native-born Protestant citizens.*" Now they propose to bestow office, on a certain condition, *on all native Catholics!*

Will some K. N. print *explain* this Resolution also?

The third Resolution, as above, pledges "unswerving devotion to the Union, and resistance to all factious and sectional attempts to weaken its bonds." What was that intended to convey? Was it "factious" or "sectional" to repeal the Missouri compromise? "Unswerving devotion to the Union" is proclaimed by Southern men, but we are not told who and what portions of the Union have been engaged, or are now engaged in fomenting sectional strife and weakening its bonds.

We shall refer again this *new* platform of the defunct Order. Meantime, we call upon the K. N. papers to give us the names of the delegates to the late Convention in this City; and to inform the people of North Carolina what was done in said Convention in relation "to the position *of our Northern brethren, on the question of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and their desire for its restoration.*"

OAK CITY GUARDS.—On Friday last this Company competed at target shooting for a beautiful silver cup, the gift of Dr. Babcock of this place, and fully sustained their previous good character as marksmen. The shooting was excellent, and resulted in favor of Private Beckwith, who won the cup—his average shots being 4½ inches. The best single shot was made by Private J. K. Marriott, being in the bulls-eye. Ninety-one shots were fired at a 36 inch target, from a distance of eighty yards, and fifty-five took effect. Pretty good. The prize was presented to the successful marksman by Seaton Gales, Esq., in a neat and appropriate speech; after which the thanks of the corps were tendered to Dr. Babcock for his liberality. The Guards then returned to town and performed many skilful evolutions, under the command of their energetic First Lieutenant, R. S. Tucker. Arriving at the Capitol a salute was fired in honor of the occasion, and the Company then dismissed.

The Cadets of Mr. Lovejoy's Raleigh Military Academy joined the Oak City Guards at the target ground, and accompanied them back to town to the admiration of the spectators. They are in a very efficient condition, and are a credit to Mr. Lovejoy, and to their military instructor, Mr. Jordan.

PORTRAIT OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, in a letter to the Whig Executive committee, expresses his continued and cordial co-operation, with the Whig party, and points out his decided objections to the fusion movement. He thus alludes to the degradation of Massachusetts through the vile acts of the corrupt and huckstering Know-Nothing politicians who had the complete control of the last Massachuetts Legislature:

"Is there not one subject which appeals to us at this moment beyond all others—even beyond the Kanzas and Nebraska question,—for our earnest and undivided efforts? I mean the condition of our own State of Massachusetts, and its rescue from a corruption and a misgovernment which have had no parallel since the State itself had an existence.

When have such scenes ever been witnessed in our ancient Commonwealth, as we all beheld there last winter? When was such legislation ever before registered upon our Statute book? No wonder the State house has been found to require such an elaborate new *underpinning*. No wonder the corner stone laid by Sam Adams and Paul Revere, was so loosened that the inscription plate fell out. Could those time honored walls have found a tongue, they would have protested, from the apex of the dome down to the bottom course of the foundation, against the scenes of which they were the unworthy and unwilling witnesses."

The Hon. Andrew J. Donelson and Thomas A. R. Nelson, Esq., have been chosen delegates by the State Council of Tennessee to the National Convention of the American party to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. *Wil. Herald.*

The Herald, it seems, is informed as to the delegates from Tennessee. Will that paper enlighten the public as to the names of the delegates from North-Carolina? The secresy is abolished, and yet we are left, as heretofore, to conjecture. Is not Mr. Haughton one of the delegates?

YELLOW FEVER IN NATCHEZ.—About one thousand cases of yellow fever have occurred in Natchez, Miss., during the season, and there have been over one hundred deaths.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Democrats of New Hampshire will hold a State Convention in Concord, on the 14th of this month, to nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioners. We are glad to perceive, as we do from that steriing print, the New Hampshire Patriot, that the Democracy of the "old Granite" are already thoroughly aroused, and that the prospect is that they will make a clean sweep of abolitionism, and all the other vile isms that have been pressing for a twelve-month upon them. The Patriot says:

"Under these auspices the Democracy meet in convention on the 14th proximo. *The candidates who shall be put in nomination are morally certain of election.* The demand of the people is that those candidates shall be tried and true Democrats, sound in principle and efficient in practice, and around such candidates the Democracy, with their old motto, "every thing for the cause, nothing for men," will rally with a force which cannot be resisted. But there is another view in which the convention is one of especial interest. The action and platform of the Democracy of New Hampshire will be regarded as indicative of their position on the questions to be involved in the great national contest of 1856. From all sections of the country will the proceedings of the convention be scanned with interest, as showing whether the Democracy of New Hampshire still adhere with unswerving fidelity to the great and patriotic principles of the National Democracy. Fidelity to their past history, respect for their present position, and regard for him who, honored by the people of the nation, has so worthily reflected that honor upon the Democracy of this State, all demand a full, manly and patriotic expression of the true sentiments of the Democracy. The occasion too will not be suffered to pass without a full expression of the abiding confidence of the New Hampshire Democracy in the national administration, and in the patriotic ability and integrity of its distinguished head, nor without giving utterance to the universal sentiment that Franklin Pierce is the first and enthusiastic choice of the Democracy of New Hamshire for the next Presidency—as we believe him to be that of the country he has so faithfully and well served.

It may also become the duty of the convention, under the call, to choose Delegates to the National Convention—a duty important in itself, and to be performed in such a manner that the sentiment of New Hampshire shall be faithfully represented, and which we have no doubt will be so performed by sending able and judicious friends of Franklin Pierce to that convention.

In view of these matters, the coming convention will be one of unusual interest and importance. We trust that every town in the State will be fully represented by firm, staunch and true men, who shall put a ball in motion destined to rescue the State from the disgrace into which it has fallen, and again place honest and capable men in the positions now held by soldiers of fortune and the camp followers of any party which promises either stealings or spoils."

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen composing this committe (says the Washington Union,) are requested to meet at the National Hotel, in Washington city, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, m. The committee, as constituted by the last Democratic National Convention, consists of the following gentlemen:

Maine—Hastings Strickland.
New Hampshire—C. G. Atherton.
Vermont—David A. Smalley.
Massachusetts—B. F. Hallett.
Rhode Island—Welcome B. Sayles.
Connecticut—James T. Pratt.
New York—John P. Beckman.
New Jersy—Joseph C. Potts.
Pennsylvania—James Campbell.
Delaware—George R. Riddle.
Maryland—Robert M. McLane.
Virginia—William H. Clark.
North Carolina—Warren Winslow.
Georgia—S. T. Bailey.
Alabama—Edward C. Betts.
Mississippi—S. R. Adams.
Louisiana—A. G. Penn.
Ohio—Alfred P. Edgerton.
Kentucky—Francis P. Stone.
Tennessee—George W. Jones.
Indiana—Alexander F. Morrison.
Illinois—Isaac Cook.
Missouri—Ferdinand Kennett.
Arkansas—N. B. Burrow.
Michigan—T. T. Brodhead.
Florida—Thomas Baltzell.
Texas—James W. Scott.
Iowa—Joseph C. K. Napp.
Wisconsin—Benj. L. Henning.
California—William M Gwin.

The above call has been inserted at the request of Hon. George Read Biddle, of Delaware, whose letter upon the subject is as follows:

WILMINGTON, (Del.,) Oct. 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: As the Democratic National Committee have heretofore assembled early in the month of January preceding the presidential election, I thought it proper, as an old member, to address those whose post offices were by me known, (embracing a majority,) and from their replies authorize you to announce that said committee will meet at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 8th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, m.

Please publish the call upon receipt of this, that it may reach the distant members in time for them to attend the meeting; and oblige your obedient servant,

GEO. READ RIDDLE,
Member of Committee for Delaware.

WHERE IS JOHN VAN BUREN?—The Washington Union, in a manly and straight-forward manner, reviews the recent speech of John Van Buren at Oswego, and comes to the conclusion that the doctrines that Mr. Van Buren advocates are not democratic doctrines. In conclusion it says:—

"It is hardly necessary for us to comment on these sentiments. They erect an impossable barrier between Mr. Van Buren and the democratic party. They place him so nearly on the same platform with Mr. Seward, that it is not easy to decide which is most hostile to the democratic party. He is for keeping Kansas out of the Union at all hazards, unless she comes in as a free State. Mr. Seward is for she same thing as to Kansas, or any other Territory that may hereafter ask admission. Mr. Van Buren effectually cuts himself loose from the national democratic organization by avowing these sentiments. We do not assume to read him out of the party, but we should be untrue to democracy if we could hesitate a moment to furnish the evidence contained in his own speech that he has read himself out of the party. When southern Know-Nothings shall quote from his speech to fix unsoundness on the northern democracy, let it be answered at once that neither John Van Buren, nor any other one who entertains these sentiments and stands on the Van Buren platform of 1848, can claim fellowship with the national democracy."

We perceive that the President has appointed Mr. O. Jennings Wise, son of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, Secretary of the American Legation at Paris. The President, we take it, wishes to throw "a tub to the whale." *Wilmington Herald.*

No doubt a good appointment—yet the Herald is at liberty to suspect the President of being interested in every thing he does. "A tub to the whale," is it? Mistaken again. "The President, we take it," and the Democracy generally, only wish to "*whale*" the opposition—"one of whom the Herald is which"—in 1856, just as they did in 1852.

WOULD'NT RISE.—We understand the mammoth balloon St. Louis, with man and horse attachment, refused to rise at Slash Cottage on Thursday last, to the very great disappointment of a large and expectant crowd, and the sore discomfiture of Professor Elliot. It seems there was a leak in one of the pipes, and the gas escaped as fast as it was generated. Prof. E. is determined not to be outdone, and announces his intention of trying the experiment at Richmond in a short time.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

OBSEQUIES OF GOV. DUDLEY.—The obsequies of Gov. Dudley drew forth an attendance of our citizens yesterday afternoon, larger than any we had ever witnessed here on a similar occasion. The desire to show respect to the memory of the deceased was universally manifested. The cessation from business in the afternoon, as recommended in the resolutions of the town meeting was very general.

In St. James' Church the beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal Church was performed, and at three o'clock the funeral procession moved towards Oakdale Cemetery, the place of interment, where all that was mortal of E. B. Dudley, was committed to its kindred clay. Dust to dust and ashes to ashes.

The military companies and other organized bodies were present, and the citizens generally of all classes and persuasions.

We know not how it is, but we shrink from the minutiæ of funeral pomp even in the description.—After all it is but "the last of earth," and we can but mark the tribute of respectful regret disinterestedly offered, when no flattery can soothe the dull, cold ear of death. Such was the tribute offered to the memory of Gov. Dudley. *Wilmington Journal.*

TRIAL OF PETER JOHNSON.—Peter Johnson was tried before the late Superior Court of Guilford, for the murder of B. Y. Dimond, of Rockingham. S. P. Hill, Esq., appeared for the State, Mr. Ruffin, the Solicitor, having declined to prosecute, because previous to his election he had been employed as counsel for the prisoner—Messrs. Gilmer and Waddell for the prisoner. After a full hearing a verdict of guilty of murder was rendered, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the 3d December—from which sentence he appealed to the Supreme Court.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—This venerable body according to appointment met in this place on Wednesday last, Oct. 31st, and after an able, intelligent and interesting sermon by the Rev. Hector McLean, from the words, "for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account," taken from Hebrews xiii chapter, 17 verse, it was organized by electing the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers Moderator, and Revs. Stephen Neill and Jas. P. McPherson temporary clerks.

There are, we understand, a very large number in attendance, and the prospect is very flattering for an interesting session. *Greensboro' Patriot.*

A public celebration will take place at Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C., Friday November 9th on the arrival of the Cars at that place. *Greens. Pat.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.—We call attention to the Card of the Secretary of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society. We hope the farmers in this and adjoining counties, will be represented on the occasion of the Fair, which takes on the 28th inst.

We learn that the Committee have not been able as yet to procure any one to deliver the Address. Hon. T. L. Clingman and Hon. Abram Rencher, were invited, but both declined. The services of some one will be secured in due time. *Carolinian.*

WHEAT.—An unusual quantity of wheat is passing through this place for the northern markets. The drought in the upper counties has interfered with the grinding there, and so the wheat is shipped. We are requested to say that it finds ready sale here, both with the merchants and the millers. *Fay. Observer.*

NEW POST OFFICES.—A new Post Office has been established in this (Beaufort) county, N. C., by the name of Fork Swamp,—William W. Waters, Postmaster. Also a new office in Columbus county, N. C., by the name of Green Swamp,—James Freshwater, P. M. *Wash. Times.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.—The Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church for North Carolina, meets in this place next week, commencing on the 8th inst. *Fay. Car.*

BIG POTATOES &C.—Our friend Elihu Coffin left a potatoe in our office last week, which, when taken out of the ground, weighed 8 lbs. and measured 21 inches in circumference. Who will try to beat old Guilford? Just as well knock under to her.

And Guilford soil does not only grow large potatoes but a *heap* of them. Mr. Z. Spruill, a week or two since made us a present of a few messes, grown in a patch of a quarter of an acre, from which he gathered seventy bushels.

Guilford is also ahead in other articles of produce. Mr. Solomon Hopkins, of this place, raised on an acre-and-a-half of ground 27½ barrels of corn, being an average of 91 2-3 bushels to the acre; besides several wagon loads of pumpkins—a yield hard to beat.

Speaking of corn reminds us of several ears presented to us by F. Fentress, Esq., one of which measured 19 inches in length. It is a yellow corn, fine plump grain, and yields abundantly, one stalk bearing two good ears. Mr. F. procured the seed from the North.

Some of our neighbors had fields of wheat that would have done "to put in the papers." Messrs. W. A. Winbourne and F. M. Walker, of this place, we learn, each had a field of wheat that yielded over 20 bushels to the acre. *Greens. Pat.*

FORSYTH COURT.—We omitted to notice further proceedings of Forsyth Superior Court, a few weeks since. In the case of forgery, the State vs. A. S. Pitts, the defendant submitted, established a general good character theretofore, was fined $25, and discharged. The free negro, arraigned for burglary, was found guilty, and sold for the term of 20 years, for cost of suit, &c. Boner and Crist vs Fayetteville Steamboat Company, was continued.

Judge Caldwell dispatched the Civil Docket in one day, Tuesday, and the State Docket also in one day, Thursday. This speaks well for the county of Forsyth. *Salem Press.*

STOKES SUPERIOR COURT.—At the late term of this Court, the following were the most interesting cases disposed of:

The case of Ambrose Jessup vs. Thomas Martin for slander. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $350.

The case of Joel Hawkins vs. Hiram Smith. This was an action for a breach of guaranty for the soundness of a negro slave. Verdict for defendant.

On Thursday, a slave by the name of Brice, the property of Amanda Flynt, was tried for the murder of a negro slave, Joe, the property of Dr. William Withers. The case was one of purely circumstantial evidence, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. *Ibid.*

H. W. Guion, Esq., President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will address the people at the following places to procure stock, viz:

At Rockingham, on Saturday, 17th November.
At Springfield, on Monday, 19th, "
At Floral College, Tuesday, 20th, "
At Smyrna Church, Thursday, 22d, "
At Alfordsville, Saturday 24th, "
At Lumberton, Monday, 26th (Court week)"

METHODIST ANNUAL CONEERENCE.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State, will commence in Wilmington, on the 14th instant. From 100 to 120 clergymen are expected to be in attendance. The business session of the conference will, we learn, be held in the Court House—for divine worship and preaching, in the various churches. Bishop Andrew will preside.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—For the information of a Correspondent we state that the North Carolina Asylum for insane persons, will be ready for the reception of patients at an early period of the ensuing year; and that the charge, as established by the Commissioners, will be $15 per calendar month.—Due notice will no doubt be given by the Superintendent of the precise time at which the institution will be ready to receive patients.

HOGS.—The Louisville Journal of Tuesday notes a sale of 20,000 head of hogs from the hooks by pork-house owners at $6, taken by an English packer. It continues to quote at $4 50 to $5 gross and $6 to $6 50 net, which include the offering as well as the asking rates—there being no buyers, however, at the outside figures.

Seven days later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Baltic, from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th October, arrived here this morning unannounced.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 20.—Sales of Orleans fair at 6¼d., middling 5 9-16ths; uplands, fair 5¾d., middling 5¼d.

Breadstuffs have slightly advanced; sales of Ohio flour at 45s. Western Canal 42s. Sales of white wheat at 12⅓s., red 12s. Corn, white, 45s., yellow 43s. Provisions generally are unchanged. Beef is in limited demand. American pork is inquired for, and the market bare of hams and shoulders. Tallow is likely to advance.

The Bank of England has further advanced the rates of short bills to six per cent.; long bills seven per cent. Great alarm exists in commercial circles. Consols for money 87.

THE WAR.—The Allies have organized a concentric advance from Eupatoria, Bader, Kertch and Kinbaum.

An important position North of the Dneiper, has lately been captured by the Allies. Two other towns on the straits of Kertch have been destroyed, and the out posts of the Allies are now within five leagues of Baksha Serai.

The Russians are retiring. Liprandi intends to defend the line of Balbec, and a battle is anticipated there. The North side of Sebastopol has been surrounded with fortifications and placed in a state to support the siege.

There is but little general news. The Rothschilds are about to establish a bank of credit in Austria with a capital of sixty millions of florins.

The new ministry of Greece announces their neutrality, a reform in the administration, and the execution of obligations due to foreign powers.

A concordance highly favorable to the Church of Rome has been concluded between Austria and the Holy See.

Gen. Scott's Back Pay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Contradictory statements having obtained circulation in regard to Gen. Scott's back pay, I have made inquiry at the Paymaster General's office, and find that if amounts to $10,500 to the 1st of October—no allowance being made for the eight months he commanded the Eastern division of the Army in Mexico. Gen. Scott claims $32,000.

COMMODORE STEWART.

The following note from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Stewart will be read with pleasure by the friends of both parties. It is in the highest degree complimentary to the Commodore, whilst its tone and sentiment does credit to Mr. Dobbin:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 15, 1855.

SIR:—The Board of Naval Officers assembled under the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, approved February 28, 1855, having reported you as one of the officers who, in their judgment, should be placed on the "reserved list," on leave of absence pay; and the finding of the Board having been approved by the President, it becomes my duty to inform you that accordingly your name is removed from the active service list, and placed on the "reserve list." The act, however, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to order you to duty. In consideration of your eminent services to the country, and the very satisfactory manner in which you are discharging the duties of Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, I assure you, Commodore, it is with pleasure I avail myself of the authority of the law to order that you remain on duty at your present post. I am sure, also, that I do not speak unadvisedly in saying that none of your fellow-citizens cherish more cordially a grateful recollection of your distinguished services than the Board who have acted from a stern sense of duty, and the President who conceived it proper after due reflection to approve that finding. And I may add that I believe none will more sincerely approve my retaining you on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Com. Charles Stewart, Philadelphia.

PHYSICIANS AND MINISTERS DEAD.—The Norfolk Herald publishes the following correct lis of resident physicians who have fallen during the epidemic:—Dr. Francis L. Higgins, Dr. Henry Selden, Dr. R. W. Silvester, Dr. George I. Halson, Dr. Thomas N. Constable, Dr. Junius A. Briggs, Dr. R. G. Sylvester, Dr. Geo. L. Upshur, Dr. Richard Tunstall, Dr. Thomas Nash and Dr. Cannon, the two last Thompsonians.

The following is a list of the ministers who had fallen:—Rev. Dr Jackson, of the P. E. Church; Rev. Mr. Dibrell, of the M. E. Church in Granby street; Rev. Mr. Chisholm, St. John's P. E. Church, Portsmouth; Rev. Vernon Eskridge, M. E. Church, Chaplain U. S. Navy: Rev. Mr. Jones, M. E. African Church in Bute street; Rev. W. Cadogan Bagnall, Baptist Church; Rev Mr. Devlin, Catholic Priest in Portsmouth.

THE LAST KNOW-NOTHING TRICK.—An esteemed Lynchburg correspondent with just severity denounces the monstrous scheme of the Know-Nothing leaders to mar the harmony of the Agricultural Fair by a party meeting. He thus strongly writes:

"The recent Convention of Know-Nothing sympathisers which enlivened Lynchburg with two days of oratorical display, was a miserable failure in every sense of the word. About forty counties were represented, ten of which were represented by a travelling dentist, who was their only delegate. The talent of the body was severely mediocre, and the proceedings were a *drag* from their commencement. The Convention confessed itself powerless and only *recommended* that the Grand Council should declare the Know-Nothing party proper an ended thing and their platform literally nothing. The Know-Nothings praise Mr. Flournoy's speech as better than Mr. Wise's delivered near the same spot. This is funny. I have seen very intelligent members of the American party, who pronounce it nothing extraordinary. The effort to convert the State Fair into a Know-Nothing Mass Meeting, should be openly and severely denounced. The more liberal members of the party deprecate the step most sincerely and it should be scouted as calculated to break up this annual gathering of the Farmers. We hope all right-minded men will frown upon this trick and that its failure will be a rebuke to those who conceived such a plan for building up a party, whose existence is forever doomed."

At the recent Agricultural Fair in Toledo, Ohio, the premiums for female equestrians were ten in number. The first premium was for "skillfully managing different horses;" the second for "extreme beauty with which she sat and rode;" third for "lady-like dignity of riding;" fourth for "spirited, fearless riding;" fifth for "graceful stylish carriage;" sixth; "rapid, yet extremely beautiful riding;" seventh, for "modest unassuming, dignified style;" eighth, for "riding a pony which was managed beautifully;" ninth, for "whose horse was obstinate, but was at length compelled to obey his fair rider;" tenth, "who only required a little more practice to make her a good horsewoman;" and, eleventh, "who was not lacking in skill and fearlessness, but who was most unfortunate in her selection of a horse."

KNOW-NOTHING VICTORIES—WHERE ARE THEY?—Referring to the results of the recent popular elections, the New York Courier and Enqirer says we have democratic victories and we have republican victories, and then propounds the pertinent query:

But know-nothing victories—where are *they?* Election follows election, and in turn brings encouragement and joy to all other parties, but to the know-nothings each leaves behind nothing but cold disappointment. "Sam" is no longer the character he was. He has had losses, and he feels them. He swaggers no more. Trouble has made him prematurely old—sent him already into the sixth age, and the big, manly voice we heard so much of last year is "turning again toward childish treble." People look at him and shake their heads, and prophesy that he is not long for this world. His best friends no longer feel the pride in him they did. They are loth to salute him with his old pet name; and almost all their talk of him now is in interceding, deprecating strain. Times have changed bitterly with "Sam" within the last twelvemonth.

LAND WARRANTS.—The Union states that it will require 1,599,500 acres of the public lands to satisfy the 13,796 land warrants issued last month. The total number of warrants issued is 48,158.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—To the commissioners of the City for cleaning out the grave yard, I award very great praise, and I believe our citizens generally are highly gratified at the decided improvement. To add still more to our gratification and their praise, they should do one thing more—employ some suitable man to stay in the grave yard all the time.—This evening I was mortified and hurt at seeing in our grave yard, a parcel of goats roaming about, biting the shrubbery and defacing the little graves that had been ornamented by the hand of affection.—This ought not so to be. It is a crying shame upon our City generally, and upon the commissioners especially. Our citizens would willingly pay a "grave yard tax," to have some one attend there all the time and protect the graves and monuments; many of them are terribly defaced—one of them particularly, that has a Dove on it, has been defaced by pistol shots. Do let us have this stopped, and pay proper attention to our dear dead.

RALEIGH.

Nov. 2, 1855.

For the Standard.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Rockfish, Cumberland Co.,	Nov. 23d.
Fayetteville,	Nov. 24th and 25th.
Clinton, Sampson Co.,	Nov. 27th.
Beatty's Bridge, Bladen Co.,	Nov. 29th.

MARRIED,

On the 30th Oct., by the Rev. Mr. Tillett, Mr. John F. Dance, of Prince Edward, Va., to Miss Marie Blake, of Greensborough, N. C.

In Wake County, on the 21st October, by Gaston Utley, Esq., Wesley G. Barker, of Trenton, Tennessee, to Miss Patience Sanders Utley, daughter of Burwell Utley, dec'd.

In Nash County, near Springhope, by B. H. Vester, Esq., on the 1st Nov., 1855, E. N. Bryant, P. M. at Springhope, N. C., to Miss Mary A. Rackley, all of Nash county.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore St.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 3, 1855.

WHEAT.—The market this week has been very active for all grades. On Monday the market opened at $2 00 @ $2 10 for prime. Red and white closing firm. On Tuesday large sales were made at from $2 05 @ $2 14 for prime. On Wednesday the market was less active with sales at $2 03 @ $2 12½. On Thursday there was a decline of 2@4c on prime grades—the market closing at about Monday's prices. Yesterday and to-day (owing to the Steamer being due) the market was unsettled, and transactions limited, though we still continue to quote prime red and white at $2 @ $2 10; common and medium grades active at $1 80 @ $1 95. Receipts during the past few days have been light.

COTTON.—There is more enquiry for this article during the past few days, and the demand is active at 8¼ @ 8⅝c. for prime lots.

CORN.—We quote white 87½c. and active.

GUANO.—Peruvian $55 to $57½ and scarce; Mexican is but little enquired for, and we quote it nominally at $30 to $35.

TOBACCO.—The breaks have been pretty full for the season, and for common leaf and lugs prices are some lower. We quote lugs 4¼ to 5½; common leaf 6 to 7; and fair to good $8 to $10. No fine opening. Primings $1 50 to $2½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 3, 1855.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 312 bbls. at $3 25 for yellow dip and $2 for hard, ℔ 280 lb. None on market this morning.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—No sales.

TAR—But little arriving and in fair demand. Sale yesterday of 44 bbls. at $2 40 ℔ bbl.

FISH—102 bbls. mullets received and sold to-day at $6 05 ℔ bbl.

COTTON—Sale yesterday of 8 bales good middling at 8¾ cents ℔ lb.; one other small parcel sold on private terms.

APPLE BRANDY—Sales yesterday of 60 bbls. N. C. at 50 cents ℔ gallon. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 3.

No change to note in BACON. CORN scarce and wanted at 65 to 75 per bushel. COTTON—prices more steady at 8 to 8¼ for best grades. We note a further improvement in FLOUR with very light receipts—sales yesterday morning at something above $8 75 to $9 50.

CHICKENS, EGGS, &c., in demand. PORK 9 to 10 cts. per pound.

SPTS. TURP. 38 cts. per gallon. RAW do. $2 75 per bbl., for yellow dip. *Car.*

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE TRUSTEES OF PLEASANT HILL ACADEMY, Lenoir Co., N. C., wish to employ a Teacher well qualified to prepare students for the University of this State. The salary will be four hundred dollars (and board) per annum. A native of this State would be preferred; and none need apply unless well recommended.

Address WILLIS PIPKIN, A. W. WOOTEN, CALVIN ROUSE, } *Trustees.*
Jericho P

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 blrs. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd. Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate;
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 5 bls. Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 bhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gru Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Sausage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.

The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.

Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."

Christy Johnson, by ditto.

The Elder Sister. By Marion James.

Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.

Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.

Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.

Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.

Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common, DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy. H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an oxe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetwon, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place. I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City, on Monday evening, the 26 December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. The Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Representatives to be appointed, in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM THOS. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1855. 95—td.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, Oct. 28, 1845. 96—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work,"—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.

II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.

CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.

III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.

A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.

IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.

V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Atnas Leigh. $1,25.

GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.

VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.

The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.

A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.

Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.

The Life of Dereveau. By his Son.

The Footsteps of St. Paul.

Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.

History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.

The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.

A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.

America. Political and Social. By Schaff.

Fairy Tales of Many Nations.

Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.

Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by J. J. LITCHFORD.

October 23, 1855. 96—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 7, 1855. 82—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.—Joseph Hare, John Hare, and others *vs.* Stephen Rentfrow.—Caveat to a Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hare, deceased, was produced in open Court by Stephen Rentfrow, the Executor therein named, and by him propounded for probate as the last Will and Testament of the said John Hare, deceased. When Joseph Hare, John Hare and Rufus Hare, as next of kin of John Hare, deceased, appear in open Court, protest against, and enter their Caveat to the probate of said paper writing, as the last will and testament of said John Hare, deceased. And thereupon the Court do order and direct that the Jury be sworn and empaneled to enquire "whether the said paper writing is the last Will and Testament of John Hare, deceased." And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Hare, who is one of the next of kin to the said John Hare, deceased, is a non-resident of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the N. C. Weekly Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Willis Hare and next of kin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Courthouse in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, and see proceedings.

WITNESS: J. H. Keneday, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1855.

J. H. KENEDAY, Cl'k.

October 26, 1855. 1097—6w.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER, Wilmington Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF Equity, for Bertie County, I shall sell at public sale in the town of Windsor, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, those Valuable Lands in Perquimans county, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased. I shall also sell at the same time place the

WILKINSON HOTEL,

situated in the town of Windsor. This is the only Hotel in the town, and has hitherto received a large patronage. Also at the same time and place, I shall sell several tracts of land in Bertie county, owned by the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased.

The foregoing property is sold for division. The terms will be liberal and will be made known on the day of sale. A description of each tract will likewise be read on the day of sale.

L. S. WEBB, C. & M. E.

Oct. 16, 1855. 94—6t.

NIEMEYER AND WHITE HAVE RESUMED business, and are prepared to receive Consignments, fill orders for Merchandise, and forward Goods to any extent.

Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 16, 1855. 94—6t.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY, Editor and Publisher, *Washington, D. C.*

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO., Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 50—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. M., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $10 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE. ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will have Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in early direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $3 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 18, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 18, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,

Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,

MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establisiment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)

West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present. E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $5 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.

Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,